

# BAILLAIRGE'S STEREOME

HONORARY MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE GENERALIZA

(Patented in Canada, in the United States of

This is a Case 5 feet long, 3 feet wide and 5 inches deep, with a hinged door exhibiting, and affording free access to some 200 well-finished Hardwood Models, each of which being neatly attached to the board, by means of a wire-pins, for the use of a Student or Professor.

The use of the Tableau and accompanying Treatise, reduces the whole science and art of Mensuration from the study of a year to that of a day or two, and so simplifies the study and teaching of Solid Geometry, the Nomenclature of Geometrical and other forms, the development of surfaces, geometrical projection and perspective, plane and curved areas and Spherical Geometry, and Trigonometry, and mensuration of surfaces and solids, that the several branches hereinbefore mentioned may now be taught even in the most elementary schools, and in convents, where such study could not even have been dreamed of heretofore.

Each Tableau is accompanied by a Treatise explanatory of the mode of measurement by the "Prismoidal Formula," and an explanation of the solid, its nature, shape, opposite bases, and middle section.

*Agents wanted for the sale  
of the Tableau in Canada,  
the United States, &c.*

Pour trouver le volume d'un corps quelconque  
REGLE : — A la somme des surfaces des extrémités parallèles, ajouter quatre fois la surface au centre, et multiplier le tout par la sixième partie de la hauteur ou longueur du solide.

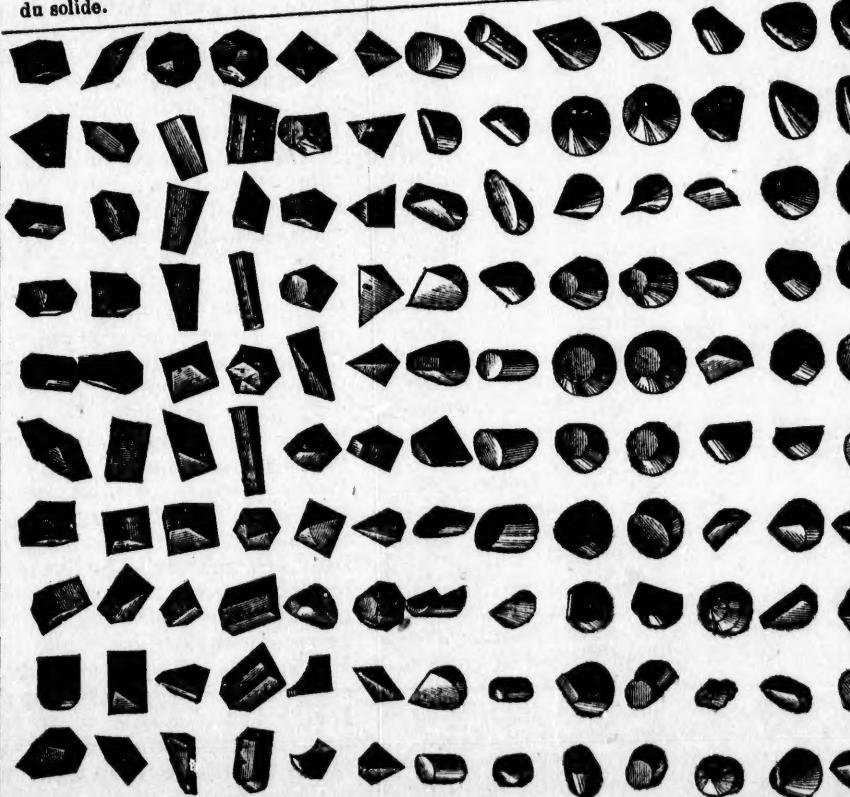
TABLEAU STEREOOMETRIQUE BAILLAIRG

\* Breveté au CANADA, aux ETATS-UNIS  
et en EUROPE.

Membre Titulaire de la Société pour la  
Vulgarisation de l'Education  
en France.

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Honorar



For the use of Architects, Engineers, Surveyors, Students and Apprentices, Mathematics, Universities, Colleges, Seminaries, Convents and other Educational Measurers, Gaugers, Ship-builders, Contractors, Artizans and others in Canada

# GEOMETRICAL TABLEAU!

THE GENERALIZATION OF EDUCATION IN FRANCE, ETC., ETC.

*(United States of America, and in Europe.)*

with a hinged Glass Cover, under Lock and Key, so as to exclude dust while Hardwood Models of every conceivable Elementary, Geometrical or other means of a wire-peg or nail, can be removed and replaced at pleasure, by the

## BAILLARGE STEREOMETRICAL TABLEAU

Patented in CANADA, in the UNITED-STATES  
and in EUROPE.

Honorary Member of the Society for the Generalization of Education in France.

To find the solid content of any body.

RULE :—To the sum of the parallel end areas, add four times the middle area, and multiply the whole by one sixth part of the height or length of the body.

Approved by the Council of Public Instruction of the Province of Quebec, and already adopted and ordered by many Educational and other Establishments in Canada and elsewhere. For information and testimonials apply to

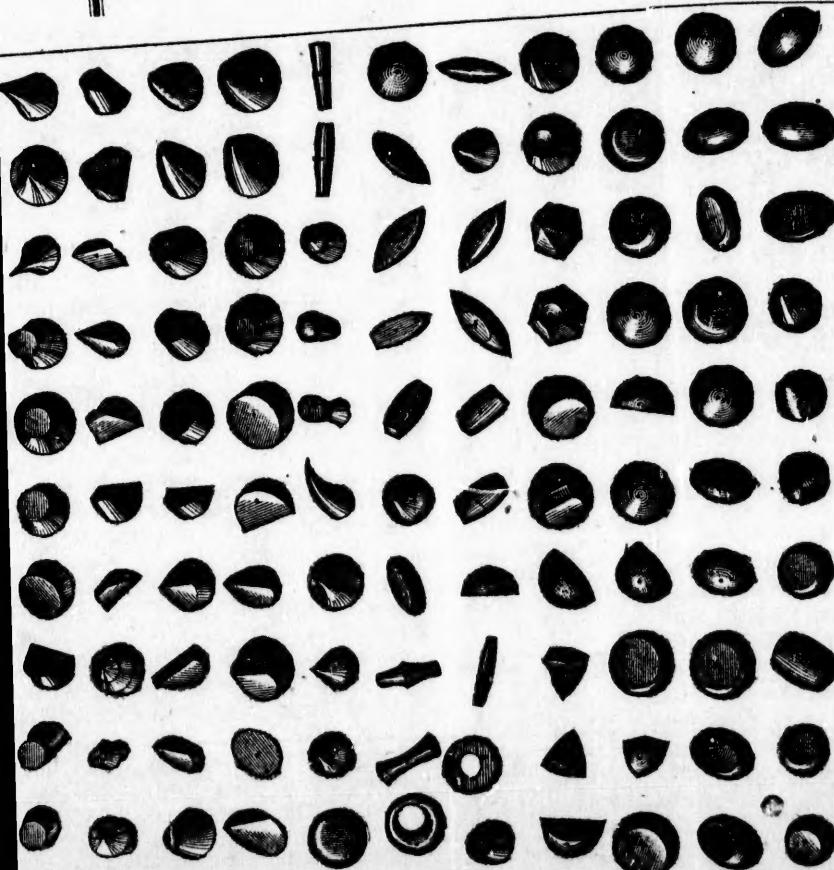
C. BAILLARGE,  
QUEBEC.  
CANADA.

Honorary Member of the Society for the Generalization of Education in France, etc., etc.

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Etc., Etc., Etc.



and Apprentices, Customs and Excise Officers, Professors of Geometry and other Educational Establishments, Schools of Art and Design, Mechanics, others in Canada, and elsewhere.

# LECTURE BY MR

(Extract from the "Quebec Daily Me

Mr. Baillargé's lecture, on Wednesday evening last, before the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, proved once more how very interesting, even in a popular sense, an otherwise dry and abstruse subject, may become, when ably handled.

The lecture showed the relationship of geometry to all the industries of life. He traced its origin from remote antiquity, its gradual development up to the present time. He showed how it is the basis of all our public works, and how we are indebted to it for all the constructive arts; its relationship to mechanics, hydraulics, optics, and all the physical sciences. The fairer portion of mankind, said Mr. B., have the keenest, most appreciative perception of its advantages and beauties, as evidenced in the ever-varying combinations so cunningly devised in their designs for needle tracery, laces and embroidery. He showed its relationship to chemistry in crystallization and polarization; to botany and zoology in the laws of morphology; to theology, and so on. In treating of the circle and other conic sections, he drew quite a poetical comparison between the engineer who traces out his curves among the woods and waters of the earth, and the astronomer who sweeps out his mighty circuits amidst the starry forests of the heavens. The parabola was fully illustrated in its application to the throwing of projectiles of war, also as evidenced in jets of water, the speaking trumpet, the mirror and the reflector, which, in light-houses, gathers the rays of light, as it were, into a bundle, and sends them off together on their errand of humanity. In treating of the ellipse, this almost magic curve which is traced out in the heavens by every planet that revolves about the sun, by every satellite about its primary, he alluded to that most beautiful of all ovals—the face of lovely woman. He showed how the re-appearance of a comet may now be predicted even to the very day it heaves in sight, and though it has been absent for a century, and how in former ages, when these phenomena were unpredicted, they burst upon the world in unexpected moments, carrying terror everywhere and giving rise to the utmost anxiety and consternation, as if the end of all things were at hand. In a word, Mr. Baillargé went over the whole field of geometry and mensuration, both plane and spherical; a difficult feat within the limits of a single lecture; and kept the audience, so to say, entranced with interest for two whole hours, which the president, Dr. Anderson, remarked were to him as but one; and no doubt it must have been so to others, since Mr. Wilkie, in seconding the vote of thanks proposed by Capt. Ashe, alluded to the pleasure with which he had listened to the lecture as if, he said, it were like poetry to him, instead of the unpromising matter foreshadowed in the title. Mr. Baillargé next explained in detail his stereometrical tableau, which we hope to see soon introduced into all the schools of this Dominion. He showed how conducive it will be in shortening the time heretofore devoted to the study of solids and even to that of plane and convex superficies, spherical

trigonometry, geometrical projection, perspective, wing, the development of surfaces, the construction of models, and the like. Mr. Wilkie, had been afforded him of proving his system, corroborated Mr. B.'s statement that it would effect an immense saving in time, where problems which generally required hours can now (if the rule be, as Mr. Baillargé generally applicable, and, as has been done by many persons in testimonials of his lectures,) with the help of the new figures, be performed in as many minutes as it takes to draw them. He showed how the use of the models are in imparting knowledge of their nomenclature, and in acquaintanceship with their varieties. He showed how, to the architect, builder and mechanic, the mode of drawing the forms and relative proportions of domes, piers and quays, cisterns and reservoirs, vats, casks, tubs and other earthworks of all kinds, comprising cuttings and embankments, the size of a Roman column, square and round, the camping tent, the square or square room, door or window, nich or loophole, the arched ceiling of a church or cathedral, the cannon ball, or, on a larger scale, the sun and planets. Mr. Baillargé, having received an order for a tableau for the Department of Education of New Brunswick, with a view of introducing it into all the schools of that province, Mr. Vannier, in writing to Mr. Baillargé, on the 10th of January last, to thank him for granting of his letters-patent for his system, that Messrs. Humbert & Noé, the printers of the society for the general diffusion of science in France, have intimated their desire to have it published at Paris at the next general meeting, of having some representation conferred on him for the benefit of the French Government, and that the application and discovery are likely to be of great service. Mr. Giard, in writing to Mr. Baillargé, through the Hon. Mr. Chauveau, Minister of Public Instruction, says: "Il se fera un devoir d'en faire usage dans toutes les maisons d'éducation dans toutes les écoles." From the University of Cambridge, Mr. Maingui writes: "plus on approfondit cette forme de corps, plus on est enchanté et séduit par sa simplicité, de sa clarté et de sa généralité." Rev. Mr. McQuaid, of Yale College, United States, writes: "I am delighted to see the old and well-known method superseded by a formula so simple and easy of application. Newton, of Yale College, United States, writes: "The tableau a must useful arrangement for teaching the variety and extent of the applications of the formula." The College of the Assumption, of Quebec, writes: "Mr. Baillargé's system as part of the course of instruction." Mr. Wilkie has written to Mr. Baillargé, that "the rule is precise and simple, and that it will shorten the processes of calculation."

# MR. BAILLAIRGE.

(*Quebec Daily Mercury* of 26th March, 1872.)

geometrical projection, perspective drawing, development of surfaces, shades and shadows like. Mr. Wilkie, so far as opportunity afforded him of proving the calculations, Mr. B.'s statement in relation to the time, where many abstruse problems generally required hours or days to solve. The rule be, as Mr. Baillargé asserts, so applicable, and, as has been certified by so many in testimonials over their own signature, the help of the new formula and tableau, in as many minutes; to say nothing of the models are in imparting at a glance a knowledge of their nomenclature or names, and an acquaintance with their varied shapes and figures. Now, to the architect and engineer, the mechanic, the models are suggestive of all relative proportions of buildings, roofs, and quays, cisterns and reservoirs, caulked tanks, tubs and other vessels of capacity, of all kinds, comprising railroad and other embankments, the shaft of the Greek and Roman, square and waney timber, saw-logs, portent, the square or splayed opening of a bow, nich or loophole in a wall, the vaulting of a church or hall, the billiard or ball, or, on a larger scale, the moon, earth, suns. Mr. Baillargé, we may add, has tendered for a tableau from the Minister of New Brunswick, with the view of introducing it into all the schools of that Province; and in writing to Mr. Baillargé, from France, in January last, to advise him of the letters-patent for that country, says Humbert & Noé, the President and secretary for the generalization of education, have intimated their intention, at their meeting, of having some mark of distinction on him for the benefit which his invention is likely to confer on education. Writing to Mr. Baillargé, on the part of Chauveau, Minister of Public Instruction, "fera un devoir d'en recommander l'adoption dans les maisons d'éducation et dans les écoles." From the Seminary and Laval Ir. Maingui writes: "Plus on étudie, plus on profondit cette formule du cubage des solides, on est enchanté (the more one marvels) cité, de sa clarté et surtout de sa grande simplicité." Rev. Mr. McQuarries, B. A. "shall be glad to see the old and tedious processes by a formula so simple and so exact." Yale College, United States: "considers a must useful arrangement for showing the extent of the applications of the College l'Assomption "will adopt M. Baillargé's system as part of their course of calculation." Mr. Wilkie has written to the author, "The formula is precise and simple, and will greatly facilitate the processes of calculation. The tableau,"

says this competent judge, "comprising as it does a great variety of elementary models, will serve admirably to educate the eye, and must greatly facilitate the study of solid mensuration." "Again," says Mr. Wilkie, "the Government would confer a boon on schools of the middle and higher class by affording access to so suggestive a collection." There are others who, irrespective of considerations as to the comparative accuracy of the formula, or of its advantages, as applied to mere mensuration, are awake to the fact that the models are so much more suggestive to the pupil and the teacher than their mere representation on a blackboard or on paper, and who, in their written opinions, have alluded especially to this feature of the proposed system. M. Joly President of the Quebec Branch of the Montreal School of Arts and Design, in a letter on the subject to Mr. Weaver, the President of the Board, and after having himself witnessed its advantages on more than one occasion, says, in his expressive style, "the difference is enormous." Professor Toussaint, of the Normal School, Dufresne, of the Montmagny Academy, Boivin, of St. Hyacinthe, and many others, are of the same opinion; among them MM. R. S. M. Bouchette, O'Farrell, Fletcher, St. Aubin, Steckel, Juneau, Venner, Gallagher, Lafrance, and the late Brother Anthony, &c., &c. Neither will it be forgotten that the professors of the Laval University, after reading the enunciation of Mr. B.'s formula, as given in his treatise of 1866, expressed themselves thus: "Un doute involontaire s'empare d'abord de l'esprit, lorsqu'on lit le No. 1521; mais un examen attentif des paragraphes suivants, dissipe bientôt ce doute et l'on reste étonné à la vue d'une formule, si claire, si aisée à retenir et dont l'application est si générale." Mr. Fletcher, of the Crown Lands Department, says: "I have compared, in the case of several solids, the results obtained by your mode of computation with those resulting from the ordinary and more lengthy processes, and congratulate you sincerely on your enunciation of a formula so brief and simple in its character, and so precise and satisfactory in its results." Mr. Baillargé also took occasion during his lecture to allude, in other relations, to his treatise on geometry and mensuration, in which he showed he has introduced many important modifications in the usual mode of treating the subject of plane and spherical geometry and trigonometry. In conclusion, we must add that the Council of Public Instruction, at its last meeting, appointed a Committee, composed of the Lord Bishop of Quebec, and of Bishops Langevin and Larocque, to report to the Council at its next general meeting in June, and who, it may be taken for granted, after the many flattering testimonials in relation to the utility and many advantages of the stereometrical tableau for purposes of education, cannot but recommend and direct its adoption in all the schools of the Dominion.

We learn with pleasure that Mr. Baillargé has been invited to repeat this lecture in Montreal.

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